SUSAN B. ANTHONY BIRTHDAY NUMBER

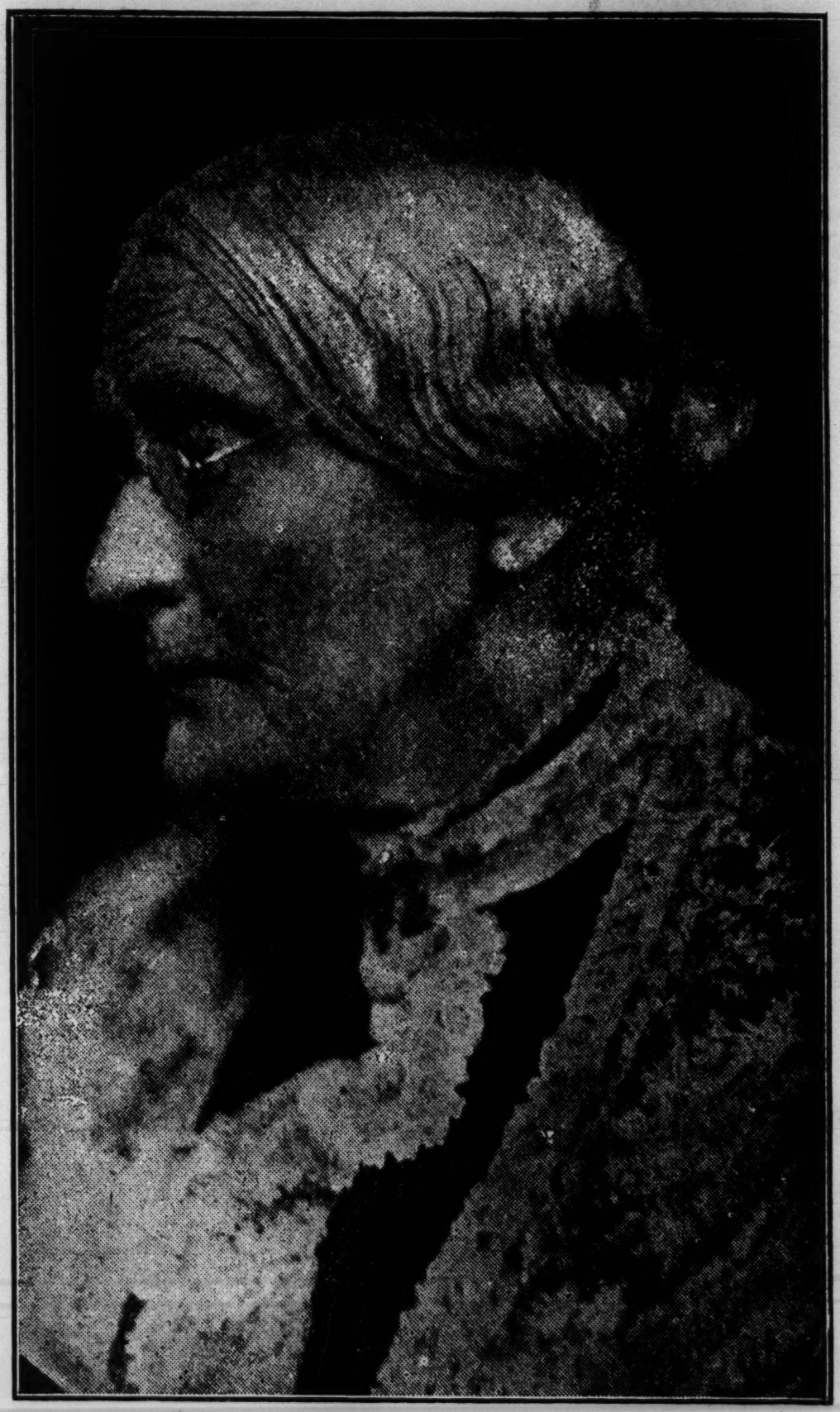
FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

FEBRUARY 13, 1915

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
FEB 13 1915
PERIODICAL DIVISION



To Susan B. Anthony

Something there was that you imagined not,
For all your wisdom, temperate and high,
How unto us, to whom the kinder years
Secure a fairer fight, an easier lot,
Your name would be a creed, a battle cry,
A silver trumpet blowing to the sky,
Steeling our hearts, filling our eyes with tears,
Giving us fire and fortitude and love;
This was, alas! a thing you never guessed—
How younger women whom you knew not of
Would rise and call you blessed.

—*Alice Duer Miller, in New York Tribune.*

Vol. III February 13, 1915 No. 7

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

1420 F STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Domestic $1.00
Foreign $1.50
Single Copies .....5 cents

Checks, drafts and postoffice orders should be made payable to The Treasurer of the Congressional Union

Columbian Printing Co., Inc., Washington
35

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Post-Office at Washington, D. C., under act of March 8, 1879

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

Object—

Securing an amendment to the United States Constitution, enfranchising women.

Membership—

Open to all women who, believing that suffrage is fundamental to all democratic reform, consider suffrage the main issue in the field of National politics.

Dues—

Entrance fee of twenty-five cents. There are no other dues.

Date.....
Name .....
Full Address .....
.....
Telephone Number .....
Occupation .....

Please fill out this card and send it to 1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

News of the Week

Anthony Memorial Fund

THE 15th of February is Susan B. Anthony's birthday. In recognition of this event, the Congressional Union is forming a committee of one thousand women in the District of Columbia to raise as large a sum as possible to be called the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund. This fund will be used to continue the work for the national amendment to which Susan B. Anthony gave years of devoted work and which has come to be known by her name. The members of the Union are responding enthusiastically to this appeal, showing the deep gratitude women of this generation feel to the woman who paved the way to their freedom.

The Advisory Council

THE Advisory Council has been strengthened during the past week by the addition of three well-known and active workers in the cause of women; Mrs. Julius F. Stone of Columbus, Ohio, Miss Mary McDowell of Chicago and Miss Hazel MacKaye of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Stone is one of the most brilliant and able suffrage workers in Ohio and has become actively interested in the Federal Amendment as a result of her experiences in the two recent suffrage campaigns in Ohio. The enormous burden laid upon women in forcing them to secure a favorable majority of the entire male electorate of a great state like Ohio before its women citizens can be permitted to enjoy the privileges of citizenship, has convinced Mrs. Stone that speedy justice can be best secured through the passage of the Federal Amendment, and she now desires to give her earnest support to this work which the Congressional Union is uncompromisingly pressing.

Miss Mary McDowell, familiarly and lovingly known as "One of Chicago's three maiden aunts" because of her untiring efforts, with Jane Addams and Julia Lathrop, for city betterment, is the head of the University Settlement in Chicago. Her experience of many years in that work makes her a most valued addition to the deliberations of the Council. Miss McDowell has also joined the Committee of One Hundred, of which Mrs. William Kent is Chairman, organized to support the Congressional Union Headquarters in Washington during the coming year.

Miss Hazel MacKaye is well known to all suffragists because of her wonderful work in designing, and carrying through to a most brilliant success, the Suffrage Pageant on the Treasury steps at the time of the Inaugural Suffrage Parade in March, 1913. She is a sister of Percy MacKaye, the Poet and Pageant Designer, whose Masque of Saint Louis, in 1913, was world famous. Miss MacKaye will have, as her especial charge, the designing and management of the parades and pageants which the Union has in contemplation in connection with its future work for the Anthony Amendment, to which it is committed.

Suffrage Resolution Passes House in Pennsylvania

BY a vote of 130 to 71 the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on February 9th, passed the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania enfranchising women. The vote was almost identical with that of two years ago, when the measure was passed by a vote of 131 to 70. If the resolution passes the Senate it will be submitted to a referendum of the men of the State next November.

Suffrage in New Jersey

THE Joint Resolution to amend the New Jersey Constitution by extending suffrage to women passed the New Jersey Assembly on February 1 by a unanimous vote. If it passes the Senate it will be submitted to a referendum of the men of the state next September. If unsuccessful at the referendum, it cannot be brought up again for five years unless the provisions of the State Constitution are changed in the meantime.

Suffrage Passed by Both Houses of New York Legislature

A MONTH has passed since Governor Whitman's annual message, embodying his programme of remedial legislation, was read in the Senate and Assembly of New York. Among other things, the Governor recomended the adoption of a woman suffrage resolution by the State Legislature. Acting upon the Governor's recommendation, the woman suffrage resolution has been adopted by both houses, and will go to the voters for ratification in November.

Suffragists Celebrate in Senate Chamber of Albany

PERMISSION was granted the New York women to hold a celebration of their victory in the State Legislature, in the Senate Chamber, at Albany. On Tuesday evening, February 9th, there was a large mass meeting held in the room where the State Senate voted aye on the suffrage resolution, with a State Senator (Mr. Slater) presiding. Mrs. Harriett Stanton Blatch and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont were among the speakers.

Presidential Suffrage

ON February 8th a bill, granting Presidential Suffrage, was introduced in the Michigan Legislature. This measure, if passed, would give the women of Michigan the same rights enjoyed by the Illinois women.

A similar bill has been introduced in Vermont and New Hampshire within the past month; and Wisconsin, Indiana and Maine suffragists announce that it is to be brought before their State legislatures at an early date.

The Mississippi Valley Conference

MISS DORIS STEVENS, New York organizer of the Congressional Union, will represent the Union at the Fourth Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference which will be held at Indianapolis on March 7th, 8th and 9th. Miss Stevens will speak on the Federal suffrage amendment and explain the present status of the work for that amendment.

This conference first met in Chicago in 1912 to discuss methods of work in general and conditions in the middle west in particular. So successful and beneficial was the conference that a second one was held in St. Louis in 1913, and a third in Des Moines in 1914. Last year five of the Mississippi Valley States had campaigns and since some of the States of this region will have campaigns in the future much of the time of the conference will be devoted to campaign methods. There will be a Sunday mass meeting, with speakers of national reputation, and a dinner on Monday evening with speeches. The rest of the time will be occupied with the routine work.

The headquarters of the conference will be the Hotel Claypool. The general local chairman is Dr. Amelia R. Kellar, 816 Odd Fellows Building, Indianapolis, and the program committee consists of Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, of Ohio, chairman; Mrs. John Pyle, of South Dakota, and Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky.

The States represented in the Mississippi Valley Conference are: Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin.

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

WHICH AMENDMENT SHALL WE SUPPORT?

By Helena Hill Weed

THERE are, at the present time, two amendments to the United States Constitution before Congress, both of which aim to give political equality to the men and women of the United States,—The Susan B. Anthony Amendment, which has been before Congress since 1875, and the Shafroth-Palmer Amendment, introduced in the 63rd Congress, in 1914.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

(Known in the 63rd Congress as the Bristow-Mondell Amendment.)

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES IN CONRESS ASSEMBLED (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"Article —, Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Section 2. Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article."

The Shaffroth-Palmer Amendment

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES IN CONRESS ASSEMBLED (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"Article —, Section 1. Whenever any number of legal voters of any State to a number exceeding eight per centum of the number of legal voters voting at the last preceding general election held in such State shall petition for the submission to the legal voters of said State of the question whether women shall have equal rights with men in respect to voting at all elections to be held in such State, such question shall be so submitted; and if upon such submission a majority of the legal voters of the State voting on the question shall vote in favor of granting to women such equal rights, the same shall thereupon be deemed established, anything to the contrary in the Constitution or laws of such State notwithstanding."

PROCEDURE IN CONGRESS

Must be

Passed by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress.

Must be

Passed by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress.

PROCEDURE IN THE STATES

Must then be

Ratified by a majority vote of both Houses of the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States

Must then be

Ratified by a majority vote of both Houses of the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States

STATE REFERENDUMS

There must then be

Thirty-seven initiative petitions in the thirty-seven unenfranchised States to secure the signatures of at least eight per cent of the voters at the last election.

There must then be

The submission of the question to the voters of the State (the legal method for enforcing this submission is not provided in the amendment).

And finally there must be

Thirty-seven separate referendum campaigns in the unenfranchised States. As each State succeeds in its referendum campaign the women of that State will be enfranchised under the terms of the bill submitted in that State.

WHEN THE THIRTY-SEVEN CAMPAIGNS HAVE BEEN WON THE WOMEN OF THE COUNTRY WILL BE ENFRANCHISED.

THE ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN, ON THE SAME TERMS AS MEN WILL THEN BE ACCOMPLISHED IN EVERY STATE IN THE UNION. THE WORK WILL BE DONE.

THE procedure in Congress is the same with either amendment. It must pass both the Senate and House by a two-thirds majority at any session at which a quorum is present. There are 96 members of the U. S. Senate, and 435 Members of the House of Representatives.

In the Senate the bill must pass by a minimum of 32 votes, or a maximum of 64 votes. In other words, if a bare quorum of 49 Senators were present we would need but 33 votes to pass our bill, but if a full house of 96 Senators were present we would need 64 votes in order to pass it.

In the House we would need a maximum of 290 and a minimum of 148 votes; that is, if a full attendance of the House were present we would need 290 votes to pass our bill, but if only a bare quorum were present we would need but 148 votes. The Amendment would then go to the State Legislatures for ratification.

In the State Legislatures the procedure is identical to secure the ratification of either amendment. The Legislatures of three-fourths of the States must ratify the amendment by a majority vote of both houses at any regular session. It does not have to go before the individual voters at a general election.

When the above steps have been taken, in the case of either amendment, the measure is ratified and, upon proclamation by the Secretary of State, it becomes a part of the Constitution of the United States.

With the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, *the work would then be done forever.* No State thereafter could disfranchise women on the sole ground of sex, but every State would have to apply its electoral qualifications impartially to its men and women citizens. *The struggle for political liberty for women would then be over.*

But with the Shafroth-Palmer Amendment written into the Constitution *the work would be but just begun, for this bill provides, not the thing itself, but only a means for securing it!*

We would then have to go out into 37 separate States and carry suffrage in each State by a referendum to the voters in that State. To win one State would not mean a gain for any other State, for, under the State referendum plan, each State must be won separately.

The procedure in the States would be as follows: First, an Initiative Petition Campaign would have to be carried on, in which it would be necssary to secure the signatures of the requisite number of men, who voted at the last election, to a petition saying that they wish to have the question submitted to the men voters for a decision. The Shafroth-Palmer bill now gives eight per cent. as the required number, but there is little doubt but that this proportion would be materially raised if the bill ever passed. When the required number of signatures had been gathered it would then be necssary to have the question submitted to the voters. No method is provided for this step and no official is ordered to do it, so that a hitch at this point is quite within human probability. Granting that the question would be submitted to the electorate by some responsible official, it then becomes necessary to carry on thirty-seven separate referendum campaigns in the thirty-seven unenfranchised States, and to win the support of a majority of the men voters of each State, in order to secure political equality for the women citizens of each State.

This entire procedure in the States, after the ratification of the Anthony amendment to the Federal Constitution is, on the other hand, done away with, for political equality itself, not the method of securing it, is gained by its passage.

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Miss Alice Paul, N. J., Chairman
Miss Lucy Burns, N. Y., Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Donald Hooker, Md., Chairman Finance
Mrs. Mary Beard, N. Y.
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, N. Y.
Mrs. Gilson Gardner, D. C.
Miss Elsie Hill, Conn.
Mrs. Wm. Kent, Cal.
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Pa.

Miss Joy Webster, Neb., Treasurer

Mrs. Harriott Stanton Blatch, N. Y.
Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, N. Y.
Mrs. John Winters Brannan, N. Y.
Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, N. Y.
Reverend Olympia Brown, Wis.
Mrs. Winston Churchill, N. H.
Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin, Cal.
Mrs. William L. Colt, N. Y.
Mrs. Frank Cothren, N. Y.
Mrs. George H. Day, Conn.
Mrs. John Dewey, N. Y.
Miss Mary Bartlett Dixon, Md.
Miss Lavinia Dock, N. Y.
Mrs. Abigail Scott Dunniway, Oregon
Mrs. Glendower Evans, Mass.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, N. Y.
Mrs. Inez Haynes Gilmore, Cal.
Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Pa.
Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y.
Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Cal.
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, N. Y.
Miss Ada L. James, Wis.
Miss Helen Keller, Mass.
Mrs. Florence Kelley, N. Y.
Dr. Cora Smith King, Wash.
Miss Gail Laughlin, Cal.
Mrs. William Bross Lloyd, Ill.
Miss Hazel Mackaye, Mass.
Mrs. Lionel S. Marks, Mass.
Miss Edythe Wynne Matthison, Conn

Miss Mary McDowell, Ill.
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Va.
Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page, Mass.
Mrs. Marsden Perry, R. I.
Mrs. Annie Porritt, Conn.
Mrs. William Prendergast, N. Y.
Mrs. John Rogers, N. Y.
Prof. Lucy M. Salmon, N. Y.
Mrs. Julius Stone, Ohio
Mrs. Mary C. Therkelsen, Ore.
Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, D. C.
Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, N. J.
Mrs. John Jay White, D. C.
Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, Cal.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.
Mrs. S. M. B. Young, Mont.

National Headquarters—1420 F Street, Washington, D. C.

COLORS—PURPLE, WHITE AND GOLD

Senate Resolution 130, and House Resolution 1

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Introduced:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:

In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.
In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.

Discussed:

In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demanded immediate action.
On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.
Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914.
Debated almost continuously from March 2d to March 19th.

Voted Upon:

In the Senate: March 19, 1914, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed, failing by eleven of the necessary two-thirds vote.
In the House: January 12, 1915, 174 in favor, 204 opposed; failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Reintroduced:

In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:

In the Senate: April 7, 1914, favorable report

Present Status:

In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.

The Anthony versus the Shafroth Amendment

THE question now squarely before the working suffragists of the country is, "Shall our future work in Congress be for suffrage itself or merely for another method of securing it?"

The Congressional Union reasserts its uncompromising support of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, known in the present Congress as the Bristow-Mondell Amendment and its refusal to accept any other amendment as a substitute. If no other reasons moved us the mere argument of economy would be convincing.

The economy of time, strength, energy and money, in working for the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, *the thing itself*, rather than using the same expenditure merely *to secure a method of work*, must appeal to all. Imagine a referendum in every one of the 37 unenfranchised States of the Union! There are over 27,000,000 males over 21 years of age in the United States, every one of whom must be regarded as a possible voter. In New York State alone there are about 3,000,000 men of voting age, in New Jersey about 800,000, in Pennsylvania 2,500,000, in Massachusetts 1,100,000, in Indiana 850,000, in Texas 1,100,000, in Georgia 650,000. The passage of the Shafroth-Palmer bill will enforce upon the women of these States the staggering task of converting to a belief in the desirability of equal suffrage more than half this vast number of men, a task so enormous in extent, so expensive in the organization it would require, and so bewildering in its methods of accomplishment that the mind is appalled by the mere thought of it. The geographical, financial and spiritual problems involved in reaching the individual voters over so tremendous an area, compared with the simple task of reaching and converting 531 members of Congress and a majority n three-fourths of the Legislatures (which must be done in any event for both bills) must convince everyone that the only sane, practical and speedy way is the one settled upon in 1875 by Susan B. Anthony. Identically the same effort and energy must be expended under the Shafroth-Palmer bill to secure a method with which to work as would be necessary to secure the thing itself, under the Bristow-Mondell bill.

It is folly to believe that Congress, if it amended the Federal Constitution in order to give us another method whereby to secure equal suffrage through the State Constitutions, would ever again grant another Federal Suffrage Amendment. We must take our choice, either to press for the thing itself, or else for another method by which to secure it through the States.

In its uncompromising stand for the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, and that alone, the Congressional Union is supported, practically unanimously, by all friends of the suffrage cause whose experience in legislative and political work makes their judgment valuable.

We quote below opinions upon this point which are of particular interest.

I AM unalterably opposed to the Shafroth-Palmer amendment, and cannot perceive one point in its favor. It does not answer any objection made by the advoctes of States' Rights, to the Bristow-Mondell Amendment, but would infringe upon them even more than the latter. Ten years ago when legislatures everywhere refused to submit amendments to State constitutions, there might have been some excuse for it, but now there are, every year, more campaigns than can be properly managed. The object of a national amendment is to avoid a referendum to the individual voters, but this one proposes two. It would have been rejected with scorn by those great leaders who, unfortunately, could not live to guide the movement for woman suffrage to complete success.

(Signed) *Ida Husted Harper,*
Author of "The Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony" and joint author of "The History of Woman Suffrage."

FROM a somewhat wide experience in legislative matters, I should deem it to be absolutely essential to the welfare of the suffrage cause that the friends of equal suffrage should unite upon one amendment to be adopted by Congress and voted for in the States.

Of the two amendments now before Congress, the Shafroth amendment merely makes it obligatory upon the States to submit to their voting constituency the question of suffrage upon a petition of the voters. The Bristow-Mondell amendment follows the lines of a previous amendment extending the suffrage, and simply declares that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex. In my humble judgment this is the amendment for whose enactment all the friends of suffrage should combine.

(Signed) *A. J. McKelway,*
Secretary for the Southern States National Child-Labor Committee.

I FAVOR the Mondell amendment because it is direct and effective. The States' rights people will find just as much objection to the Shafroth proposition, which provides the internal machinery within a State for amending State constitutions, and involves the troublesome question of amendment by constitutional initiative, and if adopted as to suffrage would soon be forced upon the States as to other constitutional amendments. I favor the Mondell amendment because it involves only one subject and sets forth that one subject in plain, unmistakable terms.

(Signed) *J. W. Bryan,*
Congressman-at-Large, State of Washington.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

By Lucy Burns

THE course of Susan B. Anthony's life was a process of simplification. Sensitive to every form of injustice, scorning compromise, she was in her young womanhood the apostle of every just and persecuted cause. But she soon learned that "to be successful, a person must attempt but one reform." She devoted herself with her wonderful earnestness first of all to women; she insisted more and more that their essential need was for the ballot; and she hoped to obtain it by the simplest and largest method —that of amending the United States Constitution, by utilizing one or other of the great national parties.

In her early thirties Miss Anthony devoted her fire and energy to the temperance movement in New York. Before the war she was in the thick of the abolition movement, and was for one troubled year an advocate of dress reform. She spoke for co-education, shielded a runaway wife in defiance of existing law, advocated easier divorce, ventilated the question of Social Purity. She was interested, at no small cost to herself, in modern methods of farming, and urged the need of culture and gayety in the country to hold the farmers' children on the land. She agitated for free speech for women, the right of married women to hold property, of mothers to their children. She once flung a protest into a Quaker meeting, where a young preacher had declared that Christ was no agitator, but a peacemaker. "This was more than I could bear," writes Miss Anthony. "I sprang to my feet and quoted: 'I came into the world not to bring peace but a sword.' 'Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites that devour widows' houses.' Read the New Testament, and say if Christ was not an agitator. Who is this among us crying 'Peace, peace, when there is no peace?'"

All of these reforms were not passing enthusiasms in Miss Anthony's life; they were strong and consistent beliefs, native to her alert and active mind. If she devoted her life with singular consistency to the one purpose of enfranchising American women, it was because she had the great strength to press her rich gifts into the service of the cause she thought deeper than all others. "All I know or care of parties now, and until women are free," she writes to Henry Blackwell in 1872, "is woman, and her disfranchised."

THE same growth toward largeness and simplicity is apparent in Miss Anthony's theories of political action. Before the war she worked like all other Suffragists only to amend the constitutions of the several states. But after Congress set its hand to establishing the freedom of the negro, Miss Anthony looked primarily to Congress for the freedom of women also. She and Mrs. Stanton, alone of all the women of their time, demanded that Congress drop the word "male" from the fourteenth amendment; and that it specifically enfranchise women in the fifteenth amendment. She would not be silenced by the "friends of suffrage" who told her to "wait; this is the negro's hour." She worked heroically to make it also the woman's hour.

But no sooner was the fifteenth amendment passed without giving women the status it conferred upon the negro, than Miss Anthony began her unceasing labor for a sixteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, enfranchising women. "You say," said Miss Anthony in a speech at the Congressional hearing in 1884, "why do you not go to your several states to secure this right? I answer, because we have neither the women nor the money to make the canvasses of the thirty-eight states, school district by school district, to educate each individual man out of the old belief that woman was created to be his subject. Four state legislatures submitted the question of striking 'male' from their constitutions—Kansas, Michigan, Colorado and Nebraska—and we made the best canvass of each which was possible for a disfranchised class outside of all political help. Negro suffrage was again and again overwhelmingly voted down in various states; and you know, gentlemen, that if the negro had never had the ballot until the majority of white men, particularly the foreign born, had voted 'yes,' he would have gone without it until the crack of doom. It is because of this prejudice of the unthinking majority that Congress submitted the question of the negro's enfranchisement to the legislatures of the several states, to be adjudicated by the educated, broadened representatives of the people. We now appeal to you to lift the decision of our question from the vote of the populace to that of the legislatures, that thereby you may be as considerate and just to the women of this nation as you were to the freedmen.

"Every new privilege granted to woman has been by the legislatures. The liberal laws for married women, the right of the wife to own and control her inherited property and separate earnings, the right of women to vote at school elections in a dozen states, full suffrage in two territories, all have been gained through the legislatures. Had any one of these beneficent propositions been submitted to the vote of the rank and file, do you believe a majority would have placed their sanction upon it? I do not; and I beg you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, that you will at once recommend to the House the submission of the proposition now before you, and thus place the decision of this great constitutional question of the right of one-half of the people of this republic to a voice in the government, with the legislatures of the several states. You need not fear that our enfranchisement will come too suddenly or too soon by this method. After the proposition shall have passed Congress by the requisite two-thirds vote, it may require five, ten or twenty years to secure its ratification by the necessary three-fourths of the state legislatures; but, once submitted by Congress, it always will stand until ratified by the states.

"It takes all too many of us women from our homes and from the works of charity and education in our respective localities, even to come to Washington, session after session, until Congress shall have submitted the proposition, and then to go from legislature to legislature, urging its adoption. But when you insist that we shall beg at the feet of each individual voter of every one of the states, native and foreign, black and white, learned and ignorant, you doom us to incalculable hardships and sacrifices, and to most exasperating insults and humiliations. I pray you to save us from the fate of waiting and working for our freedom until we shall have educated the ignorant masses of men to consent to give their wives and sisters equality of rights with themselves. You surely will not compel us to await the enlightenment of all the freedmen of this nation and the newly-made voters from the monarchial governments of the old world!

"Liberty for one's self is a natural instinct possessed alike by all men, but to be willing to accord liberty to another is the result of education, of self-discipline, of the practice of the golden rule. Therefore, we ask that the question of equality of rights to women shall be decided by the picked men of the nation in Congress, and the picked men of the several states in their respective legislatures."

"Women should stop asking legisltures to submit the question to the electors, to have it killed by the majority, made up of ignorance and whiskey, native and foreign,—and all go to Congress for success," said Miss Anthony, commenting on the defeat of suffrage in Oregon in 1884.

TO secure the passage of the suffrage amendment through Congress, Miss Anthony looked to the great national parties for aid. She hoped to induce the Democrats or Republicans to insert a suffrage plank in their national platform, and held herself ready to support either party which espoused the principle of Woman Suffrage. "I approve of one or the other only as it shall speak and work for the enfranchisement of woman." To Lucy Stone, who wrote asking if Miss Anthony had been correctly reported by the papers as saying that "the Suffragists would advocate any party which would declare for woman suffrage," she replied unequivocally: "I answer 'yes.' * * * It is not that I have no opinions or preferences on the many grave questions which distract and divide the parties; but it is that, in my judgment, the right of self-government for one-half the people is of far more vital consequence to the nation than any or all other questions."

Less frequently, but decidedly, comes the suggestion that in the absence of a suffrage pledge from either of the leading parties, Suffragists should work against the party in power. "If all the Suffragists of all the states," she writes at the close of the letter to Lucy Stone quoted above, "could see eye to eye on this point, and stand shoulder to shoulder against every party and politician not fully and unequivocally committed to 'Equal Rights for Women,' we should become at once a moral balance of power which could not fail to compel the party of highest intelligence to proclaim woman suffrage the chief plank in its platform. 'In union alone there is strength.' Until that good day comes, I shall continue to invoke the party in power, and every party struggling to get into power, to pledge itself to the emancipation of our enslaved half of the people."

1510 H Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
Paris Cincinnati Duluth, Minn.

Fifth Avenue and 46th Street
New York

SUITS COATS BLOUSES NOVELTIES MILLINERY GOWNS WRAPS FURS

Apparently Miss Anthony did not think that Suffragists in 1878 were strong or united enough to work effectively against the party in power. In the meantime she did all she individually could with party leaders, and helped vigorously in state campaigns. It is characteristic of her large mental grasp, however, that she thought politically in terms of organized parties, cast about for a method of appealing to their self-interest, and lamented that she could not find a motive powerful enough to influence them to action. "We cannot appeal to the self-interest of anybody," she says in 1879, "and this is our great source of weakness."

If Miss Anthony were living today, with four million women voting in national elections, and the party in power on record against the national consideration of women's right to self-government, it cannot be doubted that she would use the voting strength of women against the party in power, with a master hand. For she worked instinctively through action. She won the right of free speech for women in New York by speaking; to make the claim to the vote, she voted; she organized and herself raised the money for the conventions where she presided; she arranged the tours at which she spoke. It was this genius for action which kept the suffrage movement in the forefront of public attention, and attracted to it, in spite of its weakness in members, the greatest men of the day.

TERRIBLY in earnest" is what her friends called Susan B. Anthony. She lived her life in the spirit of a warrior, battling for the mental liberty of women. She was on guard not only against political foes, but against the inherited subservience of women which so often makes them the unconscious mouthpiece of men's opinions and prejudices. She felt profoundly the humiliation of disfranchisement, and spoke with amazing boldness against the tyranny of laws to which she had never given her consent. In 1860 she defied the law of New York by finding refuge for a wife who fled with her child from her husband; and told the brother of the fugitive woman: "I think you would not allow your children to be taken away from you, law or no law. There is no reason or justice in a woman's submitting to such outrage, and I propose to defy the law and you also." "Don't you know," said William Lloyd Garrison to her, pleading gently against this injudicious act, "that the law of Massachusetts gives the father the entire guardianship and control of the children?" "Yes, I know it," she replied, "and does not the law of the United States give the slaveholder the ownership of the slave? And don't you break it every time you help a slave to Canada?" "Yes, I do." "Well, the law which gives the father the sole ownership of the children is just as wicked, and I'll break it just as quickly. You would die before you would deliver a slave to his master, and I will die before I will give up that child to its father."

In her famous trial at Canandaigua in 1873, Miss Anthony passionately declared that her whole trial was unjust. "Of all my prosecutors," she said to the protesting judge, "from the corner grocery politician who entered the complaint, to the United States marshal, commissioner, district attorney, district judge, your honor on the bench—not one is my peer, but each and all are my political sovereigns. * * * As the (fugitive) slaves who got their freedom had to take it over or under or through the unjust forms of law, precisely so now must women take it to get their right to a voice in this government; and I have taken mine, and mean to take it at every opportunity." When the judge announced, "The sentence of the court is that you pay a fine of one hundred dollars and the costs of the prosecution," Miss Anthony said, and she kept her word, "May it please your honor, I will never pay a dollar of your unjust penalty * * * And I shall earnestly and persistently continue to urge all women to the practical recognition of the old Revolutionary maxim, 'Resistence to tyranny is obedience to God.'"

It is beautiful that Miss Anthony could combine such fire with clear, prompt, practical wisdom, and with a deep sweetness of character.

FACTS FOR SUFFRAGISTS

THE national suffrage amendment provides that the right of a citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

THIS amendment was introduced in the Senate by Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas, and in the House by Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming. It is known as the Bristow-Mondell amendment.

THIS amendment declares that no American woman may be disfranchised merely because she is a woman.

THE Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage works exclusively for the Bristow-Mondell Constitutional Amendment.

THE national suffrage amendment will not prevent the States from imposing electoral qualifications other than those of sex.

THE Federal suffrage amendment requires all the electoral qualifications set up by the States to be applied to men and women impartially

TODAY womanhood is a political disability in 39 States. We are determined that it shall no longer remain so.

THE political liberties of American women should be safeguarded in our national constitution.

THE national Constitution safeguards our civil rights—our equality under the law. Why not our right to political liberty?

THE enfranchisement of the women of the nation is a matter of national concern.

THE Fathers provided in our national constitution methods for its amendment. Women have a perfect right to utilize these methods.

IN amending the federal constitution, we have the support of 4,000,000 enfranchised women; women who ask their State for freedom, are all alike disfranchised.

A CONSTITUTIONAL amendment, once it has passed Congress, has passed it for all time. It is thereafter before the State Legislatures until it is ratified.

WINNING suffrage by amending the State constitutions, one after the other, would require a referendum of all the male electors in this country!

WHY should women be expected to canvass the entire male electorate of the United States in order to prove to them individually that women are not their inferiors?

WOMEN, disfranchised, as they are in 37 States, unpaid in the home, underpaid in the commercial markets, are not in a position to effect the vast organizations necessary to control a majority of the male electors of the United States.

IT is for men to proceed at once to the enfranchisement of women. Since they still possess in national affairs almost a complete monopoly of political power, they are mainly responsible for existing injustices.

WOMEN who can vote can magnificently aid the enfranchisement of the women of the whole nation.

WOMEN voters!—demand that the party now controlling Congress initiate and press through Congress, with all speed, a constitutional amendment, enfranchising all the women of America.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY said in 1878 that all the "Suffragists" of all the States should "stand shoulder to shoulder against every party and politician not fully and unequivocally committed to 'Equal Rights for women.'"

1510 H Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
SUITS
COATS
J. M. Gidding & Co.
Paris Cincinnati Duluth, Minn.
Fifth Avenue and 46th Street
New York
WRAPS
FURS
BLOUSES NOVELTIES MILLINERY GOWNS

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

District of Columbia

Headquarters: 1420 F Street.

AT the Washington headquarters this week work is being concentrated on the preparation of literature for the San Francisco Exposition.

The entire history of the Federal Amendment, from the time of its introduction in 1875 to the present, and pamphlets giving the arguments for Federal work are being prepared under the direction of Miss Lucy Burns. Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, the friend and biographer of Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Gilson Gardner and Miss Elsie Hill of the Executive Committee of the Union, and Mrs. Helena Hill Weed of Connecticut, who is Acting Press Secretary in Mrs. Stubbs' absence, are helping Miss Burns in this work.

"Your Girl and Mine" was given during the past week at the Colonial Theatre in Washington. The Congressional Union was in charge of the theatre on Wednesday. Mrs. Helena Weed was Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements and was assisted by Miss Constance Drexel, Miss Marie Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth Owen, Miss Julia Goldsborough and Mrs. Harrell. Brief addresses were made between the reels, Mrs. Ida Waters, Miss Elsie Hill and Mrs. Weed alternating in this part of the work. *The Suffragist* was on sale through the day and the current edition was sold out before noon. Twenty new members of the Union were registered at the entrance to the theatre.

Mr. A. J. McKelway, Secretary of the Southern Child Labor Conference, was the speaker at the regular Tuesday evening meeting at Headquarters.

Delaware

Delaware Headquarters: 305 *Delaware Avenue, Wilmington.*

Chairman: *Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles.*

Organizers: *Miss Mabel Vernon, Miss Anna McCue, Mrs. Edna S. Latimer.*

MISS ROSE WINSLOW was one of the speakers at the hearing before the Revised Statutes Committee of the Senate.

We know that our work is beginning to be effective because the antis are becoming quite active. They had a hearing in Dover, had an anti tea, also a meeting in the Century Club, to which they sent cards to many of the prominent suffragists. They have been the cause of many women coming out for suffrage who were indifferent before. Our ardent wish is that they continue to hold meetings.

The "Votes for Women Flyer" returned on Saturday night after a vigorous and successful campaign. It left Wilmington on Thursday at one o'clock after a meeting on the Courthouse Green. Previous to the meeting a large delegation of the members met at headquarters, and headed by a bugler, and arrayed in the regalia and carrying small Congressional Union flags, accompanied the "Flyer" to the Green. The meeting was opened by Mrs. Martha Cranston, who introduced Mrs. Edna S. Latimer.

Anna McCue.

Colorado

Colorado Headquarters: 324 *17th Street, Denver.*

Organizer: *Miss Ruth Astor Noyes.*

THE past week has been a very busy one for the Colorado Headquarters. We have been obliged to refurnish our headquarters, which is being done by a Committee of which Mrs. Margaret Kessler is Chairman. The remaining members are Mrs. Rose Peacey, Mrs. Frances Walden, Mrs. S. C. Van Heynigen and Mrs. Laure Combs Holtschneider. The interest and growth of our work is demonstrated when one sees the readiness of women to serve on committees.

Three meetings have been planned at which resolutions will be passed calling upon Senators Shafroth and Thomas to work not only for the submission of the Amendment to the Senate before March fourth, but to make every effort to induce their party to recognize the grave position in which it will find itself if it continues to ignore the demands of the millions of women throughout the western country that the national suffrage amendment be passed.

The Congressional Union has received an invitation to speak at Fort Morgan and at West Cliffe, in the southern part of the state, in the sheep district. Mr. Kettle, a son of one of the County Commissioners of Freemont, has graciously offered to pilot us through that part of the state in his motor.

There was a meeting of the Congressional Union in Colorado Springs, at the home of Mrs. Berne Hopkins on February 4th. Great enthusiasm for the work was shown by all who attended. Mrs. Hopkins, a young woman of splendid ability and a good worker, was elected Chairman of a committee on meetings, and a meeting has been planned for the latter part of the month at which I am invited to speak. Mrs. Dan D. Casement accepted the Chairmanship of the Committee for producing "How the Vote Was Won," and active work on it will be started at once.

At the meeting the motion was made that the Colorado Springs branch of the Colorado Congressional Union undertake to raise $1,000 for the federal amendment work and every effort will be put forth toward that end. Resolutions were sent to Senators Shafroth and Thomas, calling upon them to work for the bringing up in the Senate and the passage of the Bristow Amendment.

—Ruth Astor Noyes.

Oregon

Headquarters: 613 *Eiler Building, Portland.*

Organizer: *Miss Virginia Arnold.*

I HAVE spoken the past week before the Corriente Club, the Home Department of the Parent-Teacher Association, before the Peninsular Parent-Teacher Association and at the Parent-Teachers' luncheon held at the Benson Hotel, at which time Professor Jasper Jacob Stahl gave an address. Among those present were Mrs. Felts, State President of the association. Mrs. Martin Wagner, president of the Portland Association; Mrs. Alva Lea Stevens, Vice President, and Mrs. W. J. Hawkins, chairman of the Home Department.

I also spoke at a luncheon given by the Professional Woman's Club, in the Tyrolean room at the Benson Hotel, last Saturday. The club includes women of almost every profession, doctors, lawyers, artists, etc. The club has been invited to the home of Miss Ruth Catlin next Saturday, for the further discussion of the subject of the national suffrage amendment. Miss Catlin is prominent here, not only in social circles, but in educational and professional circles also.

The interest in the Bristow-Mondell Amendment is steadily growing. Among the prominent women who have joined the Union are Mrs. A. H. Lee, secretary of the Corriente Club; Mrs. James Kerr, ex-Commissioner of Education; Miss Carol Brown, of Miss Ruth Catlin's well-known Portland school, who has just returned from the Philippines where she spent a year in the family of Governor General Harrison; Mrs. Alva Lee Stevens, vice president of the Parent-Teacher Association; Miss Vera Dixon, of the Portland Public Library; Mrs. John C. Alexander, Mrs. Elizabeth Bodine and Mrs. Louise Patton, prominent in Portland's social and club circles. Ex-Governor T. T. Geer is now writing an article for us, discussing the matter of States Rights as it bears upon Woman Suffrage. The article I will send throughout the state, for the Sunday papers.

The *Salem Statesman*, published at the State Capital, is the largest state paper next to those of Portland. Next to the Portland papers it is giving us the best support. We feel fortunate in having the state press on our side.—*Virginia Arnold.*

New York

Headquarters: 13 *East Forty-first Street, New York City.*

Organizer: *Miss Doris Stevens.*

NEW YORK Headquarters is a very busy place this week, organizing the Mass Meeting which is to be held at Cooper Union on February 22nd, for the double purpose of urging the submission by Congress of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, and to protest against the action of the New York Representatives who voted against its submission, when it was voted on in the House on January 12th. Senator Bristow of Kansas, who introduced the amendment in the Senate in this session, and Charles Edward Russell, the noted writer and lecturer, are to be the chief speakers.

The meeting will be of a patriotic nature, coming as it does on Washington's Birthday, and several interesting surprises are being planned.

Doris Stevens.

NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL UNION

Treasurer's Report

Make All Checks Payable to

The Treasurer of the Congressional Union

This Will Save Much Inconvenience

ONE of our members, in sending in a donation, writes: "The Union is certainly doing splendid work. I am thankful that it has such courage and persistency." This practical support, which comes from our members in different sections of the country who can take little part in the work except by helping financially, fills us with hope that we may be able to obtain sufficient funds to continue the congressional work with even greater vigor during the coming year than in the past. Will you not send us a donation toward the 1915 campaign fund? If each of our readers would contribute one dollar it would enable us to start the new year with a confident heart.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD $100,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

(*Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee are not included.*)

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM JANUARY 28 THROUGH FEBRUARY 6

Miss Emma J. Mann	$5.00
Miss Isabel Jordan	.50
Mrs. Mary A. Corcoran	1.00
Mrs. Mary Kealty Clagett	5.00
Mrs. Rosella S. Bayhi	5.00
Miss Josephine Mason	1.00
Mr. Jules Ranson	1.00
Mrs. J. S. Mendenhall	7.00
Mrs. Lillian Fant (Collected)	.40
Miss Hortense Freshour	25.00
Rev. Eugene Shippen	15.00
Mr. G. D. Pope	10.00
Mrs. Edmund Kelly	5.00
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	15.00
Mrs. F. T. Ackermann	5.00
Mrs. Donald Catlin	1.00
Mrs. George Heimerle	1.00
Mrs. H. L. Stratton	1.00
Mrs. C. C. Wells	1.00
Mrs. Eldan Bisbee	1.00
Miss Josephine Mason (Collected)	1.00
Mrs. L. W. Neilson Ford	4.25
Anonymous	1.00
Miss Valla Kenneth	1.00
Mrs. Jennie T. Davis	2.00
Hon. E. A. Hayes	2.00
Miss Carrie Harrison	1.00
Mrs. Alice H. Moran	25.00
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker	25.00
Mrs. Nevil Monroe Hopkins	2.00
Dr. Anna Bond Reed	1.00
Mrs. S. M. B. Young	2.00
Miss Margaret Whittemore	25.00
Philadelphia Branch of Congressional Union	33.04
Mrs. R. R. P. Bradford	2.00
Miss Louise Lewis	25.00
Miss Elizabeth Smith (Collected)	.65
Miss Ella D. Fielding	1.00
Anon.	.25
Mr. A. L. Barbur	6.00
Rev. J. D. Arnold	5.00
Dr. Mary Stratton	5.00
Miss Eugenia Mullican	.50
Mrs. Kate Boechkh	1.00
Mrs. Edwin C. Grice (Collected)	41.25
Miss Bliss Finley	5.00
Hon. W. D. Stephens	5.00
Mrs. Richard Wainwright	5.00
Mrs. George H. Day (Collected)	36.00
Mrs. M. K. Macarty (Collected)	15.00
Miss Cora Crawford	1.00
Collections	10.52
Membership Fees	12.25
Sale of Tickets	12.33
Total	$ 420.94
Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist*	54,767.43
Total through February 6th, 1915	$55,188.37

One Thousand New Subscribers

MRS. ANNA LOWENBURG, a member of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Equal Franchise Society, in renewing her subscription to *The Suffragist*, writes: "Nothing but very busy days has prevented me from renewing my subscription. I cannot afford to miss our splendid organ for one single week. I could not make a suffrage speech without it. It helps to make my addresses up-to-date."

Will you not extend the circulation of *The Suffragist* so that all suffrage speakers may have the paper constantly on hand?

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers

JANUARY 26 TO FEBRUARY 6

(*In this column we list the subscribers sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.*)

Miss Violet Thorwarth	1
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	1
Miss Virginia J. Arnold	1
Mrs. M. W. Adams	2
Miss Margaret Keogh	1
Mrs. Nina E. Allender	2
Miss Carrie Alexander Bahrenburg	1
Mrs. Alice Snitjer Burke	2
Miss Ruth Astor Noyes	1
Miss Doris Stevens	3
Mrs. William C. Atwater	1
Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore	1
Mrs. Jane Bliss Potter	2
Miss Julia Goldsborough	1
Mrs. William L. Colt	2
Mrs. Helena Hill Weed	1
Mrs. Adelaide Neale	1
Miss Dorothy Osborne	3
Mrs. L. M. B. Mitchell	1
Mrs. Charles Edward Russell	1
Mrs. George H. Day	1
	30
Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist*	530
Total to February 6th	560

Julia Marlowe Joins the Congressional Union

MISS JULIA MARLOWE, of New York City, the famous Shakespearian actress and wife of E. H. Sothern, is the latest distinguished addition to the membership of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.

Miss Marlowe has been for years sympathetically interested in suffrage for women, but has been heretofore debarred by engrossing professional duties from active participation in the work of the cause. She is now temporarily in retirement convalescing from illness entailed by overwork on the stage, but has joined the Congressional Union as an expression of her active sympathy with the work of the organization.

Mr. Edward H. Sothern, Miss Marlowe's husband and long time professional associate, is also in vigorous sympathy with the woman suffrage cause.

"I have never been able to see," he stated in a recent interview, "why, under a democratic form of government, any argument should be necessary to establish a simple act of justice like the enfranchisement of women. All the burden of argument, it would seem to me, should lie on the other side."

Phone Main 8384 — Toilet Articles

GERTRUDE CLEMENS

Expert Shampooing and Hairdressing

Room 232 Oxford Building, 726 14th Street N. W.

Manicuring—Hair Work — Facial and Scalp Treatment

Open Evenings Until Seven

"We Grow 'Cause We Know"

This Concerns You

About the First of March We Will Occupy Our NEW LARGE ADDITION OF AN ENTIRE FLOOR, Doubling the Capacity of Workrooms

COLUMBIAN PRINTING CO., Inc.

815 Fourteenth Street

Telephone Main 673

Lanman Engraving Co.

HALF TONES, ZINC ETCHINGS

PROCESS ENGRAVERS

POST BUILDING — Washington, D. C.

Meyer's Military Shops

1327 F STREET NORTHWEST

Laces, Braids, Fringes, Cords, Gold, Antique Silver

We WILL Match YOUR MATERIAL

"Visit Our Show Shop"

DR. MARY WALKER EATON

Osteopathic Physician

Specializing in WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S DISEASES

THE KEDRICK

Telephone Main 8336 — 1801 K Street N. W.

Office and Resident appointments any hour

Suffrage Post Cards

LAST week's cover to *The Suffragist* may be obtained on a post card at Congressional Union Headquarters, 1420 F Street, Washington, D. C.

The card is No. I of "War on War" series (Edition 7), prepared by Carrie Harrison, M.A., and Clara S. Ludlow, Ph.D.

No. II and No. III of the series may be obtained at the same address.

Postcards 5c each.

"THE BUSY CORNER"

S. Kann Sons & Co.

8TH ST. AND PENNA. AVE.

OPEN 8:30 A. M.—CLOSE 5:30 P. M.

JET SEQUIN TRIMMING

One of the Most Popular of the Moment

Nearly all women have a weakness for jet trimming. It can express both the serious and the sparkling moods of the wearer in its brilliant darkness. All the new ways of using jet have their showing here.

JET SEQUIN FLOUNCING, about 27 inches wide, at a yard, $5.79 and.. $5.95

NARROWER FLOUNCING, designed for making bodices and for trimmings, at a yard, $1.50 to $2.95

JET SEQUIN BANDINGS, from ½ to 4 inches wide, at a yard, 15c to.... $3.00

JET CHAIN TRIMMING for festoon effects; a yard, 39c to..... 59c

JET TASSELS AND PENDANTS, the single tassel or ornament, priced from 10c to..... $1.69

Trimming Store—Street Floor.